THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9445.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive by the week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 4th November 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 4th November, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The New fast sailing *Liverpool* built Ship *Tory* 650 Tons. *Arch. Reid* Commander. For Frieght apply to.

DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 4th Nov. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. BAX H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way, for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 4th Nov., 1137.

FOR CHINA.—The *Mary Dugdale;* will sail on 10th inst. For freight apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Bombay, 4th November, 1837.

THE *Schooner Emily*, expressly to be fitted up for the accommodation of six Passengers, will be dispatched for the Red Sea, on the 15th of November, next, should inducement offer.

For terms apply to *W. Baxter Esq.* at *Messrs. Forbes and Co's*, office.—Bombay, 4th Nov. 1837.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 4th November, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the separate Estate and effects, goods and chattles, rights and credits, of *Ann Hart*, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the deceased wife of *Richard Farmer Hart*, late of Bombay, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON, Esq. Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK.
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Shah Samuldass Hurreebhoy*, late of Bombay Hindoo, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Vuckhuboye*, his widow and also sole Executrix named in and appointed by the above mentioned Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2d day of November, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors.

શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટ

મરનાર•શાહ•શામલદાશ•હરીલાજ•શી
મુમબજ્નો•હીનકુ•રહેવાશી•હતો • તેનાં•
છેલાં•વીલ•મચવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો•મખ
તીઆર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબજ્ની•જુદી
ક્રેટર•ની•શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટમો•વખુબાજ્•તે•એ
મરનારની•વીધવા•તથા•ઈ•મરનારે • પોતા
નાં•વીલમો•એખલી•એક્ઝ•વકીલાતણ•ઠેર
વીછે•તેને•મરજ•શ્રીધીછે•જે•મહને•મલે —
એ•વારતે•શરવે•લોક્રો•જેક્રોજ•હેનાં• બા
બશાતા•હેમે•તેનાંમોને•બહેર•થામે—તા
રીખ ૨ જી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ✱
મારફીન•તથા•આરમીટેજ
મરજ•મરનારીનાં•વકીલો

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 4th November, 1837.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held this 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, | Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, | Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, | Mr. James Sydney Stopford.
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co..Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co..Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co..Cape of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore. Penang. Batavia, Manilla, and other Ports if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom it is requested all applications for Insurance may be addressed.

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Executors of the late Major HART, request that all persons having claims against the Estate will prefer them to Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. for adjustment on or before the 1st December next,—after which period no claims will be admitted.—Bombay, 2d November, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, On Wednesday, next the 8th instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 11 A. M. the following assortment of goods viz. The remains of an invoice of Jewellery (which has been previously advertized), an invoice of Beaver and Silk Hats, Europe Cordage, Glass Ware, Books, a Wedgwood's manifold Writer, Ancient Coins. 5 large Marble Slabs adapted for the tops of Sideboards, a quantity of variegated Marble Circular Tables, an invoice of Jams, consisting of Raspberry, Damson, Gooseberry, Currant, Greengage and Golden-Drop Plum Jams, and Apple Marmalade, a few Boat Cloaks, Toilet Bottles, Europe Shoes, and Sundry articles of Furniture, &c. &c.

ALSO,—A few dozens of Sherry and French Claret.

AT NOON,—A high cast Grey Arab Horse, rising six years old, a Chesnut Horse, goes well in single Harness, the Property of Captain Clark,—Also,—Two young Cheetas well worth the attention of Sportsmen, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer,—Nesbit Lane, 3rd Nov., 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 6th instant at their Rooms, the following goods vizt:—

A Lady's Gold Watch with chain and Seals, several Silver Watches, Silver Spectacles, Gold Brooches and seals, Gilt Neck Chains, Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Seals and Keys, Eye Glasses, Buckles, Beaver Hats, Coarse Ditto, Superfine Black Green and Yellow, Boys, and Girls Hats, &ca. &ca.

ALSO

The effects of an officer deceased consisting of Wearing Apparel, a Chesnut Saddle Horse, Palanquin and Sundries.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

On the Esplanade, one Double and one Single Poled Tent,—Bombay, 4th November, 1837.

FOR Sale by Auction.—The Ship *Great Harwood* built in the year 1836, of English Oak and Copper fastened up to the bends, where she now lies on the lead, near the Bombay Dock head, the sale will take place on the Custom House bunder, on Wednesday, the 8th Instant at the hour of twelve, if not disposed of by private Contract, if any information is required regarding the said Ship, the parties may apply to *Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Nandershaw*, Ship CHANDLERS SHOP, opposite to *Pestonjee and Merwanjee's* Appollo Street.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
Bombay, 3d November, 1837.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW BEER.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* just landed ex "*Elora*" at 50 ~~Rs~~ ₰ Hhd.—Dady's Building, 4th November, 1837.

MR. MAINWARING'S SCHOOL.

TRULY grateful for the large share of patronage he has received, Mr. MAINWARING respectfuly begs leave to assure his friends and the public generally, that his best exertions continue to be directed to the improvement of every child entrusted to his care, and earnestly solicits Parents Guardians and the friends of education, to honour his seminary by a personal inspection of all its details, as the best test of its eligibility and efficiency.

Respectable references will be given if required. Terms may be known by personal or written application.—Bombay, 1st November, 1837.

HALL-PLACE SCHOOL,
BEXLEY, KENT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
J. J. BARTON.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENTS, TOGETHER WITH NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
Under the Superintendence of
THE REV. J. G. HANDFORD, M. A.
OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE;
THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
THE REV. C. OTT, B. D.
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF STRASBURG.

HALL PLACE is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of KENT, between the villages of BEXLEY and CRAYFORD, about twelve miles from London, and half a mile to the south of the high road to Dover. The spacious and airy DORMITORIES and CLASS-ROOMS of this ancient edifice, and the extensive PLEASURE GROUNDS by which it is surrounded, present no ordinary attractions to those PARENTS who feel how essentially pure air and regular exercise contribute to the health and happiness of the CHILDREN.

The whole system of instruction in this SCHOOL has for its object the cultivation of the MORAL, PHYSICAL, and INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES, and the formation of habits of INDUSTRY and SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The internal arrangements of the School are in a great measure modelled on those of the Schools of PRUSSIA, which were visited by the PRINCIPAL during the summer of 1834.

It is divided into SENIOR and JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS, the latter of which comprises most of the PUPILS between the ages of Six and Ten. This arrangement is productive of great advantage to the younger boys, who, in addition to the care and instruction of the Teachers attached to the Senior School, receive the benefit of female attention, whenever extreme youth or neglected education seem to demand it. The method of conveying instruction to the younger Pupils is modelled on that practised at YVERDUN, and at the SESSIONAL SCHOOL at EDINBURGH. They have a separate School-Room and Dormitory.

Throughout the establishment a taste for MUSIC and SINGING is cultivated, and the latter accomplishment is taught to all who manifest musical capability.

Those Pupils who do not take lessons of the DRAWING MASTER learn LINEAL DRAWING, as being essentially necessary to the proper training of the eye and hand; and the perceptive faculties in general are developed and exercised by inculcating habits of observation.

TERMS.

THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
*** WASHING, 3 Guineas per annum.

There are no additional charges whatever, except for BOOKS, DRAWING, and DANCING.

Those Pupils who remain during the VACATION receive daily instruction from a Master retained for that purpose. SEVEN GUINEAS per Annum is the additional expense thus incurred.

A trusty person is appointed to meet those Young Gentlemen on their arrival who are consigned to the School, and to conduct them to the place of destination.

REFERENCES are permitted to COL. GOODFELLOW, Fitzroy Square; COL. JOURDAN, Horsham, Sussex; J. L. BAKER, Esq, No. 6, Crosby Square, London; as well as to other Officers and Civilians in various parts of INDIA, who have had relations at the School during the last five years.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* the following wines

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at.....	22 Rs.	₰ doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at.....	18 do.	₰ doz.
Pale..do..do..do at....	14 do.	₰ doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do. at.....	35 do.	₰ doz.
White Hermitage, Vintage 1819 at.....	40 do.	₰ doz
Do..Do..Do..1827 at..	40 do.	₰ doz.

Dady's Building, 4th Nov., 1837.

BILLS in convenient sets on Bordeaux Lisbon, or London at 30 and at 60 days sight with duplicate Letters of credit and Bills of Lading attached, for £1900. Apply to *Au uste Willaume.*—Military Square, November, 4th 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ ~~Rs~~ 22 ₰ Doz.
Do. Port Wine in Quarts.. " 20 " "
Do.....Pints..... " 12 " "
Phelan's Claret..... " 24 " "
Also a small quantity of the following:—
Very Superior Hock.. ..~~Rs~~ 35 ₰ Doz.
Curacoa in Pints..... " 20 " "
Hermitage..... " 20 " "
Brandy..... " 20 " "
Bombay, 4th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh*, of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Ruskin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 4th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira (Gordon Duff, and Co's.) at Rs. 280 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.

Ditto Malmsey do. (do. do.) at Rs. 130 per half quarter Cask.

Ditto Port (Knowles's) at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Full flavored Claret (1825) at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Superior old Pale Sherry at Rs. 250 per Hhd. or Rs. 16 per dozen.

Fine golden colored do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs. 13 per dozen.

Also a few superior, well finished, double barreled Rifles and Guns, and Holster Pistols, in cases with Instruments complete.

Double Barrelled Rifles, (No. 12 Balls) at Rs. 400 each.

Ditto Guns from Rs. 300 at Rs. 120 each.

Hoslter Pistols from Rs. 120 at Rs, 45 each.

Terms Cash,—apply at their office, Rampart Row.—Bombay 4th Nov., 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 4th November 1837.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY
TO THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE,
No. 69 CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

AN OFFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HON'BLE, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at No. 5, Leadenhall Street.

The business of this Office is conducted by MR. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Pay Department at the East India House), and by MR. JAMES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's Service, agreably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

MR. DODWELL having been thirty years, and MR. MILES twenty years, in the Office of the Auditor of India accounts, of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus become conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1. The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the duties of admission thereto.
2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE
3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING FUNDS at the three Presidencies, with those who stand next in Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of PAST SHARES of off-Reckonings in any one year, from the date of their first institution.
4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their Certificates received from India,
5. RETIRED PAY and CIVIL PENSION.
6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and appointments, of Civil Stations in India.
7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly Stoppages on account thereof.
8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITANCES and the annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom payable in England, according to the Rolls received from India.
9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
16. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.
12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

MESSRS. DODWELL and MILES will assist through the forms of the Court, WRITERS CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, proceeding to India. They will also supply forms of application, and conduct any correspondence with the Court, connected with the interest, of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

TO BE LET.—A large Commodious Upper roomed House, situated in Meadows street, opposite to the Portuguese Chapel, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in the Fort.—4th November, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum. payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street.* Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are requested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER's letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pledged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of Shares*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Published last, ...	1534	Capt. J. H. Mackinlay, (Cawnpore,)..... ..	10
Lieut. Col. R. Blackall, (Dacca,).....	1	F. Cardew, (Jessore,)..	2
A. Kean, (Mooshedabád,.....	2	J. F. Cathcart, (Ditto,)	5
Mirza Mahomed Mehby Misky,.....	5	F. Lowth, (Ditto,).....	1
Agra Mirza Sharazee,..	2	Capt. G. R. Crawfurd, Artillery.....	1
Syed Abeel Kasam,.....	1	H. Crawfurd,.....	1
Hadgee Mirza Mehby Isphany,.....	2	Maneckjee Rustomjee, G. Deedes,.....	5
Hadgee Baba Kazenony,	1	W. D. H. Oehme,.....	2
M. D. Cohen,..... ..	1	G. Forbes, (Hidgelee,)	5
Shaik Adam,.....	1	Wm. Dent, (Arrah,)..	10
Meer Hayder Allee Isphany,.....	2	J. Alexander, (Ditto,)..	2
James Ranken,..... ..	1	T. Sandys, (Ditto,....	2
J. Smith,.....	1	G. Leyburn, (Ditto,)..	2
C. G. Mansell (Simla,)	20	R. Spence, (Ditto,)....	2
T. H. Robertson,.....	5	J. P. Marcus, Sooksaugur,.....	4
Lieut. Col. H. Cock, Missourie,.....	2	A. Beattie, Allahabad,	4
		Numbers 348, Shares	1641

Books for Subscriptions are now with each Members of the Committee, and with the gentlemen and at the places following:—

Bruce, Shand and Co. Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. M. M. Manuk, Esq. Exchange Rooms. Bengal Club. Trade Rooms. Army Agency Reading Rooms. Calcutta Library.

Books will be sent with thanks to any firm or gentleman, whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.

September 30, 1837

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ₹ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ₹ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.

Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રીનરાવેનઝોરની એલચી તથા મરી ફેડલ શરૂ કરનારને શતાબ્દે હુપર ૬૬ લી જનશો વેચાતી આપવા બાબત ની અરજીઓ ઘણી વેલા બંણીતુ કરે તાંકાં શુધી લેવી તે માલ હાલની મોશંમનો ઈ ઝઠો ઝીધેલોછે ❀

કાલી એલચી છુટી પાડવા દેશે પણ અગાઉ પરમાંણે લાગ કરવા દેશે નવી તે કાલી એલચી ની અરજી જુદી લેશે તથા એલચી ની અરજી એઝડી અથવા કુરએઝ જાની પણ એઝશો ખાંડી થી ઓછી નવી કરી તથા એલચી વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડી થી વધારેછે તે દર એઝ ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલ ની તે બેવરી શાદરીમો મુડા બાંધી શેર કારનાં ખરચ થી જકાત લીધા વગર શરેશતા પરમાંણે વાંકાંણ પર ચડાવી આપશેક

મરીનો જહો આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો થાશે તે દર એઝ ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની તે મુડા બાંધી એલચી ની શરત પરમાંણે વાંકાંણ પર ચડાવી આપશે ❀

એલચી હુપર દર ખાંડી એ ૩પીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત ખવા તથા મરી હુપર દર ખાંડી એ ૧૦ તે અરજી ઝબુલ થઆપછી બીજા દેશાવર ખાતામો રેહેતો હોએતો ૨૫ દાહાડામો તથા આલપઝમો રેહેતો હોઈતો આઠ દાહાડામો ને તે એલચી તારીખ ૩૧ મી જંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો તથા મરી તારીખ ૨૦ મી મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો ઝાહાડી નવી લઇજાશેતો અમાનત રાખેલો હુવેજ ગુનેહગારીમો જશે તથા ઝબાલો રહ તથા બાતલ થાશે ❀

તે એલચી તથા મરી જેખી આપેઆ પછીનો જોખંમ ખરીદદારને માંઠે રેહેશે ❀

નમુનો જોવો હોએ તથા તે વીશે નીઝાં ઇ ખીનાથી વાકેફ થાવુ હોએતો હેઠલ શહી ઝરનારને પુછેઆથી માલુમ થાશે ❀

અરજીમો ભાવ ખુલા અખેરે ઝરીને ખ ખી જણાવવો તથા તે મોહોરબંદ ઝરી ઝે બલેઆલંમ શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરનાં રાજાનાં હુ ઝીનાં દેવાંનને નામનુ શરનામું ઝરી તે હુપ ર ખી જણાવવુ જે આએ અરજી ઝબાંની જનશનીછે એમ ખી મોકલવી ❀

જેઝોજ અરજ ઝરશે તેનાંમોને છુટછે જે શ્રી તરાવેનદરમની હુજુર ઝચેરીમો અરજી કુધાડતી વખત તાંકું આવે તાંકું તેનાંમો ને દેખતાં તે અરજીઓ કુધાડશે ❀

જાંન મારશીકુ

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરની શરઝારનો વે પાર ખાતાનો આડતીઓ

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1837.

No. 475.—Assistant Surgeon R. J. Behan of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, or to New South Wales, for the period of two years, for the benefit of his health, with permission to embark from the Coast.

No. 476.—The following promotion is made:—

1st *Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign C. D. Delamotte to be Lieutenant, vice Baker deceased.—Date of rank 17th October 1837.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1837.

No. 94.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 16th August last all accounts connected with Steam Veasels, be kept distinct and separate.

All vouchers, abstracts, Commanders and Pursers accounts current, Commissariat Dock Yard and Engineer Bills, &c. are to be furnished in duplicate.

Vouchers and letters are to be headed, "Steam Department,"

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1837.

No. 95.—The following promotions and adjustment of rank are made:—

Commander W. Rose to be Captain, vice Crawford retired.—Date of Commisson, 8th April 1837.

Lieutenant S. B. Haines to be Commander, vice Rose promoted Ditto ditto ditto.

Midshipman S. H. Buckler to be Lieutenant, vise Haines promoted Ditto ditto ditto.

Midshipman A. Offer to be Lieutenant, vice Poole deceased 10th June 1837.

No. 96.—The following arrangements by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, under dates the 9th and 11th May 1836, are confirmed

Acting Lieutenant Buckler, Mr. Purser Robinson and Mr. Purser Turner, to be accommodated in the wardroom of the Elphinstone, for passage, to join their Vessels in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1837.

No. 97.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr. Midshipman Ball, to the Palmurus and to undertake the duties of Mate, 1st September.

Mr. Midshipman Stephen to be acting Lieutenant on board the Hugh Lindsay and to perform the duties of Mate 12th September.

No. 98.—With a view to assimilate the Marine Pension Rules at Bombay with those in force in Bengal, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that no Pensions are to be granted to any Non-Commissioned Officers, Lascars, or Native Seamen who may be in future entertained in any of the Marine Establishments, with the exception of those serving on board the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War.

The order is not to affect the claims of those individuals, who may have entered the service under the old Pension Regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1837.

Mr. R. Townsend Webb, acting register of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1837.

Mr. F. Sims, received charge of the adawlut at Surat, from Mr. H. Hebbert, on the 21st instant.

Mr. H. Hebbert, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 24th instant, for the benefit of his health.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1837.

Mr. M. Larken, acting third assistant to the collector in Kandeish, is allowed leave of absence, on sick certificate, from the 10th June last, to the 23rd instant, (the date of his embarkation for Europe.) in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 23rd of May last.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following rules in regard to the accommodation of Ladies and Children on board the Hanorable Company's Steamers.

Three cabins shall be set apart for Ladies, one for each Presidency, the price Rupees 1,600 for each cabin, which may be appropriated by the subscriber.

1st Either for a Lady alone, or with an attendant.

2nd For a Lady and her Husband.

3rd For a Lady or two Children.

4th For two Ladies, the original subscriber having the option of nominating her companion.

Children under five years of age, who may be extra to the complement of a cabin, will be charged for at the rate of 200 Rupees each; from 5 to 10 at Rupees 300; above that age at Rupees 400.

The remaining accommodation will be distributed among the applicants as they stand on the list, whether Gentlemen, Ladies or Children, the payments made on account of Ladies or Children being refunded, should no cabin accommodation be available for them.

Whenever cabins are engaged for Children from one to four in number, the full rate for four Rupees 1,600, shall be paid for such cabin, whatever may be the age of the Children.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 25th ultimo.....	Chests	427
Ditto from 26th to this day.....	,,	16
	Chests	443
MALWA.		
Passes granted on the 22nd September 1837.	Chests	58
	Chests.	58
IMPORTED		
From the 22d Nov. 1836, to the 24th Oct. 1837	Chests	19,858
Dittto from the 25th to the 31st ultimo.....	,,	58
	Chests	19,916
EXPORTED.		
From the 22d Nov. 1836. to the 24th Oct. last.	Chests	19,032½
Ditto from the 25th to the 31st ultimo.....	,,	5
	Chests	19,037½

Bombay, 1st November 1837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

THE LATE JAMES WILLIAM ESQ.

At a meeting of a few of the friends of the late James Williams Esquire, Resident at Baroda, and Political Commissioner in Guzerat, the following propositions were unanimously carried.

1st. That a Cenotaph be erected to his Memory at Baroda, where so many years of his life were spent, where so many have partaken of his unbounded hospitality, and where for so long a period, his kindness has been shown, not only in the courtesies of Life, but in those modes which a noble and feeling heart, anxious to benefit others, can always discover.

2nd. That a notice to this effect be published in the Newspapers, for the information of those numerous friends, who will be anxious to testify their regard and esteem for his memory.

3rd. That Subsbriptions be forwarded to Messrs. Remington & Co., who have kindly offered to receive them: intimation of their amount being given to that Firm as soon as possible in order that suitable plans may be formed.

(Signed)	T. Burford.	T. Williams.
	D. W. Shaw.	J. R. Keely.
	T. Bailie.	H. C. Jones.
	D. Forbes.	W. Hart.
	A. Malet.	E. M. Earle.
	C. Denton.	J. Jacob.
	E. Baynes.	B. G. Morison.
	H. S. Young.	H. J. Willoughby.
	R. Young.	W. J. Brown.
	T. S. Cahill	A. Hand.
	A. Shepheard.	

Baroda, October 27, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Attend ye mig[hty] of the Land attend.
A mighty crime [neg]ligence in you.

MR. EDITOR,—The Hard Ups with which I [h]ded this is in hope of attracting attention.

Your Contemporary has at last given a p[ar]t Discrepancy existing as to the allotment of C[om]panies in Bengal and Bombay and I hope you will keep the pot boiling.

I'll just tell you a Story as Dan O'Connell says and that without beating about the Bush but furnishing Chapter and verse and I hope it will have some effect.

In the * * Regt. N. I., there are at present only one Capt. and two Subalterns (Brevet) for Regimental Duty; the Captain and one of the Brevets are absent from Head Quarters on Detachment Duty, it being the third time the Captain has been successively detached and the fourth successive Detachment the Brevet has accompanied; while there are two General Orders wherein it is stated that Companies are to be held only by Officers actually doing the duty and present at Head Quarters, which present at Head Quarters is now all at once apparently read in the * * to mean "Company Head Quarters," that is not simply being present doing Regimental duty with some part of the Regiment as it seems to have been read heretofore, but the Officer must be actually present with his Company; now a Regimental Order was issued that supernumerary Companies were to be held by the Senior Officer at Head Quarters in succession, which order when seen by the Captain on Detachment was considered as merely recorded both by him and others who saw it, its meaning they supposing to be, that extra Companies were to be given in succession to the Senior Officers present with the Regiment, so he quietly pocketted five Months extra Company Allowance forwarded him by the Paymaster, but now he is called on to refund that money to the Adjutant who is said to be the Person entitled to it, so that the Adjutant a very junior Officer is to hold two Companies, whilst the only Captain for Regimental duty who is actually doing the duty of the Absentees is to get nothing, nor is this all, for if the General Orders alluded to had been strictly and literally acted up to, at the departure of the Captain from the Regiment, the Adjutant would have held three, the Quarter Master two and the Detached Captain and Brevet one Company each thought the fact of the two latter Officers being Detached in itself involved a considerable pecuniary loss to them.

One word more I have to say is, that in my opinion if Lord William Bentinck, had any public reason for depriving Adjutants and Quarter Masters of their Troops and Companies, that reason probably was to expel Paper Men from the Companies Army; I do not mean to insinuate that those Gentry exist to any extent but I am far from sure that they are totally exterminated and if Lord William's argument was that, surely Captains in Charge of a Regiment should not be allowed Charge of Companies being as they are so munificently remunerated for the Regimental Charge and those holding, such a plurality of Charges being in my opinion at variance with the spirit of the order which prevents Adjutants getting Charge of Regiments from retaining their Adjutancies.

It may be said, how can officers absent from their Companies attend to them, to forestall such a ridiculous objection it may be as well to say that they can get some Officer at Head Quarters to do their duty and I think nobody will disagree with me when I say that the Companies in charge of the Adjutant are not usually those least neglected.

ERKUNDIGUNGENEINZUZICHEN.

N. B. No objection was made last year in the * * to an Officer on Detachment, without a man of his Company present, drawing the allowance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—It is now going on to a year and a half since the Civil Service, of which I am a humble member appealed to the *paternal* Government against the inequality

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ntained by the influence of an interested Body, in the le of remuneration for the different Presidencies, but no reply appears to have been vouchsafed, and I ad- you with a hope that some of your correspondents be able to enlighten us on the subject.

rumour did reach this secluded spot, that a jesuitical had been received by the Bombay Government tting the principle of equality, whilst nevertheless s considered presumptuous for the Bombay Servants he state, to expect to be paid equally with those who in the sunshine of the Governor General, but as would be too monstrous for the Calcutta Secretaries n to avow, I must suppose it a libel on the good sy man who is still supposed to be nominally at least the head of the Government of India. No one I believe ticipated a favorable decision, after discovering the ling towards this Presidency displayed in the never to forgotten reply of the Government of *India* (?) on e question of the Transit duties, and other subjects nnected with any other portion of Hindostan than the pet rts of Bengal and Agra, but it were better to give some nswer even in the same strain as the above memorable ocument, than none, to enable the service to seek, justice, here there is at least some chance of its being found.

What is the Committee about who took charge of the emorial? Is it not their duty to apply for an answer!

EGALITE,

Jungleabad Goozerat Oct. 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—4TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
turday	2 35	3 2
unday	☽ 3 31	4 2
londay	4 40	5 25

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
ix per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	112	113
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100½	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight		
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 11	1 | 9
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10[illegible]	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Mermaid	Messrs. W. Nicol, and Co.	5th November.	London	Cape.
Blake	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	7th do.	China	
Portsea	Do. Grey and Co.	9th do.	London	
Mary Dugdale	Do. Nicol and Co.	10. do.	China	
Sarah	Do. Grey and Co.	25th do.	London	
Tory	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	1st December.	Liverpool	
Asia	Do. Forbes & Co.	Middle of December.	London	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Col. Baumgardt, 2nd Queen's from Belgaum.
Capt. John Lloyd, Artillery from Nuggur.
Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I. from Dapoolee.
Lieut. Del Hoste. Staff from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.

Supritdg, Surg. Weekes, Staff to Southern Conkan.
Asst. Surg. H. Gibb, Do to Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut. R. C. Lessayt, 1st Light Cavalry, to Rajcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH

At Lower Colaba on the night of the 2d instant, Mrs. R. Ecktord of [illegible]son.

DEATH

At Bombay, on the 1st of November, Anne the beloved wife of Conductor P. Kelly, of the ordnance Department aged 29 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1st.—Ship Susan, John, Young, Master, to Calicut, Allepie and Calcutta.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, John Knox, Asia, Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, and Emma.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, and Orleana.

FRENCH.—Barque La Marie.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Mecca, and Pied, montese.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of VERAX has been received; we will determine shortly about its publication. Matters such as it relates to are not to our taste after the transactions have passed away.

In the letter of our Correspondent with an absurd and unreadable signature we have omitted the number of the Regiment to which he alludes. The object, is redress only for what he considers a grievance not the specification of individuals, if we thought otherwise we should not publish the letter.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1837.

The fourth term of the Supreme Court commenced yesterday, and the amount of business to be transacted appears exceedingly light, the Cause board not exhibiting on the Plea side more than 6 causes, some of which were struck out soon after the sitting of the Court, and on the Equity side only 4, and the questions to be discussed on the latter not being of much importance. We believe there are some cases also in the Ecclesiastical branch, but still the business of the term cannot it is thought occupy many days to dispose of it.

In our article two numbers since on the Commerce of Bombay we were unable to enter into the subject so fully as we were desirous of doing, or of shewing to what an extent in some particulars it had extended itself within a very brief period. That the free trade system has been immensely serviceable to Bombay is manifested by the increasing amount of it's imports and exports ever since the unpalatable and absurd restrictions upon Commercial spirit and enterprise were removed; every year subsequent to the change from monopoly to free trade having brought forth an augmented list and value of the merchandize as well of this as of the other ports of India. We have glanced at the different tables which appear in the commercial report of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, and we find that the imports and exports in the several decennial periods of 1816-17, 1826-27 and 1836-37 have increased in an extraordinary degree, and that from the one extreme to the other the trade of Bombay has more than tripled its amount. In the official year 1816-17 the value of the imports into Bombay was Rs. 2,58,27,964 and into it's subordinate Ports Rs. 66,05,758; and this experienced a yearly increase till the next decennial period when it amounted to the following sums, the first applying itself to Bombay and the other to it's subordinate ports, viz, Rs. 3,01,72,816 and Rs. 1,52,92,925; the imports into the subordinate stations having increased in a much more accelerated degree than into Bombay itself. From the last mentioned decennial period however the imports advanced even more considerably, those of Bombay being Rs. 4,72,45,571 and of it's subordinates 4,07,42,457, the commerce of Bombay having as respected it's imports as we have said, more than tripled itself in the interval of 20 years. We shall confine ourselves to the imports, but if a reference be made to the exports, as set forth in the tables of the Commercial Report, they will be found to exhibit an equal degree of prosperity and advance. The imports of course embrace almost every article of necessity and luxury, while the exports are confined to a list, not near so extensive as might have been anticipated from a land so various in it's climate soil and resources as this immense peninsula; and the most striking circumstance is, that a production hardly to be called indigenous promises to be, next to opium, one of the most lucrative staples of this country. We cannot but regret however that the flocks, from which the great bulk of our export Wool proceeds, are not depastured upon lands over which England holds her sway, but are fed principally in the countries bordering the Indus and of course beyond our limits. Had proper attention been bestowed heretofore, as it now promises to be, to the capabilities of our own possessions, we are not too sanguine, we think in supposing that all our export Opium and all our Wool might have proceeded from our own Lands and flocks and enriched our Ryots, rather than the foreign people and hordes from which these articles are at present derived. We perceive by the Report that laudable efforts are now making for the improvement of the breed of Sheep in the Deckan, from which considerable advantages must flow; but if the capabilities now exist, they have done so equally from the commencement of our tenure of this rich and populous land, and the efforts now making for the purpose of eliciting them demonstrate but too certainly with what sluggard steps we have hitherto marched for the amelioration of the country. We subjoin the following statement of figures from the Report shewing to what an extent the export of Wool has increased from the period of it's first shipment in 1833; an increase which appears to us extraordinary and promising large advantages as the trade extends itself.

				lbs.
In the official yr.	ending 30th Apr.	1834,	there were exported.	69,944
Ditto.	Ditto.	1835	Ditto.	4,86,528
Ditto.	Ditto.	1836	Ditto.	11,96,664
Ditto.	Ditto.	1837	Ditto.	24,44,019

There is another branch of industry of which, with all the aptitude of this climate for its almost unlimited production, we should have been glad to speak as favorably as we have done of our success in the Wool way, and that is silk, in the growth of which notwithstanding all the deserving efforts of Signor Mutti we are still much behind. This article, even for domestic consumption, we are still importing largely from China and until lately from Persia. As however the government is now directing its earnest attention to its increase, and large plantations of the Mulberry are growing in the Deckan, we may anticipate that silk will not figure for many years among our imported articles and that the persevering efforts of Signor Mutti will be ultimately crowned with ample success and with a due reward for his very meritorious services. Some branches of our industry are finding new channels, and some portion of the Trade of Bombay, we allude to that with Persia, is taking a new line in consequence of the more increased ecommunication of that country with the Mediterranean This we must be in a measure prepared for, as it could not but be considered and expected that a change of measures and system would open new roads and conduits for the transaction of commerce. With Persia the nature of our trade has been changing for some time past and the fabrics of Europe now find their way into that country by way of the shores of the Mediterranean. We still however are not losers, for a considerable quantity of treasure, to the full value of the commerce we had with Persia, still finds its way to our market. While however these changes are operating on one side new outlets for our commerce are found on the other, and the Punjaub Cabool and Cashmere are receiving considerable quantities of British piece goods from us, which pass also *viâ* Bombay to Delhi Agra and into many parts of the presidency of Bengal at a cheaper rate than they can be supplied from Calcutta. On the whole we may observe that the prospects of our commerce are flattering, and that persevering enterprise will soon push the commerce of the Western side of India into countries and parts which could not have been dreamed of 20 years ago.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—OCTOBER 21.

The Right Honorable the Governor General embarked this morning for the Western Povinces. His Lordship was attended to the ghaut by the Members of Council, Secretaries and many other Civilians and Military Officers, &c., who assembled for the purpose at Government House. Thence the procession started punctually at a quarter past six, H. M. troops forming a street all the way to Chandpaul Ghaut, which presented a very lively scene, being crowded with carriages and a large concourse of persons, including many ladies,—and when the boat left the shore the universal demonstrations of respect and regard were feelingly acknowledged by His Lordship and his sisters. The whole party is distributed in two Steamers, Lord Auckland and his family occupying the *Soorma* flat towed by the *Megna*, and the Secretaries and their families proceeding in the *Matubhanga* flat towed by the *Lord William Bentinck*. The embarkation and passing the Fort and subsequently the installation of the Honorable Mr. Ross as President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal gave occasion for a good deal of firing of salutes, all which was over by half-past-eight.

The Steamer and Flat, with the Secretaries and their families, first started and went off very beautifully without accident: just, however, as the Steamer and Flat with the Governor General and his family on board had got fair with the Steam and began to gather way, some temporary defect took place in the machinery, in consequence of which the Steamer rounded to towards the Calcutta shore, and was obliged to let go her anchor, to prevent her going with force on board a large river craft, alongside which however she swang. On heaving up her anchor it was found to have hooked the craft's cable on clearing, which, whatever defect had occurred in the machinery being rectified, the two Vessels payed round and went off past the Fort under the usual Salute. The delay occasioned by the accident did not exceed twelve minutes.

We understand that the last act of the Governor General before his departure was to sanction the extension of the Bengal Customs Act of last year to Bombay. This has been done with the knowledge that its application to that presidency will involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue, and after already sacrificing a very large sum by the abolition of Transit Duties. The *present* state of the Opium revenue has happily enabled the Government to make these sacrifices. If that should fall off through the competion of Bombay free trade, resources must be found in new taxation, and one of the most obvious and most probable means to be resorted to will be increase in the rates of the Sea Customs.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR,—OCTOBER 21.

THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN RESEMBLES SOMEWHAT the Bookseller who sold Homer and Virgil by the pound—he vends his news much after the same fashion and with as just an estimate of its value. He carries the spirit of trade with him in all his undertakings, and displays in them the same art the Yankee pedlar does in disposing his wares; in truth we half-suspect his is a veritable scion of that nation, in disguise. He is ready to trade in all and every thing, though with a desire to do so in a genteel way. With a refined delicacy akin to that of the Bear leader, who allowed his bear to dance only to the geenteelest of tunes—water parted—our Editor prefers dealing with gentlemen—the Army. To them he will sell anything from his "disinterested support" and "cordial sympathy" to his service in forwarding a package or doing any other of those little things that gentlemen require. All this seems somewhat incongruous with the management of a Journal, at least they seem to think so in England, where the profession of an Editor is considered somewhat incompatible with the occupations of a menial. Since the admirable Crichton flourished, no man has had such a diversity of business as the Editor of the *Englishman*, the business of fighting perhaps excepted: and yet though that eminent individual could confound all the Doctors of the Sorbonne, he would find his powers sufficiently taxed to do justice to a London newspaper. In England, Fonblanque, Barnes, McGinn, and numerous others, all men of education and talent, devote themselves almost solely to their Journals, and even the *Delhee Gazettee* has a gentleman—"one of our own caste"—certainly not one of the mob of gentlemen who write with ease. The worthy Editor of the Englishman alone can do every thing—tip off a slang paragraph, criticise a vaudeville, take your measure to a tailor, and drive hard bargains with Ship Captains over rum and water. This for an Editor of a daily Journal would sound rather oddly in the ears of an English newspaper reader, but in India it is nothing.

Stocqueler, with half a dozen men of talent under him, would be an able director of even the *Times*, for he certainly possesses activity of the highest order, indeed so active and vigilant is he, that he only wants ability, information, consistency and integrity to become a Triton among the minnows of the Indian Press. His last speculation, of which he has just issued a Prospectus, displays at once his never ceasing activity, and his underhand way of doing business. He has, as every one else has, long seen that the Bombay and Mofussil papers, must supply the society of Western and North Western India with English intelligence much earlier than the Calcutta Press can, in consequence of which the circulation of the Calcutta papers, is less extensive than it otherwise would be. This grieves Stocqueler—for himself? —no, for the subscribers to the Englishman located in the Western Provinces, who receive English intelligence later than those of their neighbours who take in a Bombay or Mofussil Paper. To place them on an equal footing in this respect, he disinterestedly propose the following plan:

"OVERLAND NEWS.

Sir,—The great disadvantage which the subscribers to the Calcutta newspapers labour under, by receiving European intelligence which reaches India via the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, many days later than those persons who receive a Bombay or Moofussil paper, has induced me to make arrangements for causing the '*Englishman Extraordinary*, which contains such overland intelligence to be printed and published either *at Bombay* or *in London*, and despatched *direct* from one or the other of those places to my subscribers to the westward of Calcutta, stationed on the Bombay dawk route. Mr. Buckland (my London agent) had received instructions to print once a month a complete précis of intelligence, military, political, shipping, commercial, domestic, or in any way relating to Indian affairs and interests. This *précis* will be published in the form of one our extras, and despatched to Bombay by the overland mail. My agent at that presidency, being furnished with a list of the subscribers to the '*Englishman*' in the Western Provinces, will then forward the extras he may receive to their several addresses, by which means, my friends (! !!) will be put in possession of European intelligence *earlier* than if they were to depend on Bombay, Madras, or Moofussil papers.

As, from the misfortunes attending the *Berenice* which have delayed the despatch of instructions, it will probably be three or four months before the extra published in *London* can arrive at Bombay, Mr. Malvery (the agent there) has been requested, *in the interval*, either to purchase as many copies of the Bombay Extraordinaries as may suffice for our subscribers, or to buy one Bombay paper, and re-print it, with an alteration of the heading and an acknowledgment of the source of intelligence. This part of the arrangement will, I trust, come into operation on the arrival of the September mail.

The support of this letter is to prepare you for the receipt of the extras which might otherwise come upon you unexpectedly, and possibly be refused in ignorance of their contents; to shew you also that you will hereafter be placed in as good a position *quo ad* European advices as any subscriber to an Indian newspaper (be it published where it may—*that's us*) can possibly be, and to satisfy the numerious kind supporters of the *Englishman*, that I am resolved to leave no means untried of preserving to the paper its present proud position.

I am, Sir, your's very faithfully,

J. H. STOCQUELER."

The "ENGLISHMAN EXTRAORDINARY," as Stocqueler callsit, is neither more nor lessthan a distinct paper, to which he hopes to get his present Mofussil constituents to subscribe, and as it will consist merely of extracts, there will be no expense incurred in editing it, and the profits will accordingly be handsome. In fact the subscribers to the Calcutta Englishman will have to pay for the Bombay Englishman and a heavy postage, solely for the advantage of getting English intelligence simultaneously with subscribers to a Bombay paper, and 12 hours or so earlier than those who subscribe to a Moofussil paper. Our own arrangements for instance, are in every way equal to Stocqueler's, for obtaining early and well digested English news, and we can circulate it here as early as a newspaper printed at Bombay, indeed on more than one occasion we have done so earlier—the delay in printing off copies of the original, being as great at Bombay as at Agra. Or if Moofussil readers are anxious to receive their English news direct from Bombay, why not take in a Bombay, paper? which besides a variety of local information will give more English extracts, than the monthly Bombay Englishman can, and at nearly as little expense. Should again Stocquler print a "precis" as he has it, in London, there will be such a thing as steam postage chargeable on each copy, in addition to inland postage, to Falmouth, and to Agra; which will amount to a sum rather large for a few hours earlier receipt of English news. We have ourselves made arrangements for such a precis, and it will never consume more than 12 hours to multiply at Agra any number of copies required for these Provinces. The truth is Stocqueler, though active and vigilant, cannot alter the natural position of the country, nor push Bombay farther off and bring Calcutta nearer to the Western Provinces. He cannot, unless like the Irishman's bird he may be in two places at the same time, possess the advantages both of a location at Calcutta and at Bombay; of which place we thought he had already had enough.

The Calcutta papers must soon become as interesting as a dictionary or a last year's almanac. The presence of the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief—the two sources of every act of general interest in the country—in these Provinces, will leave our ditch friends sourceless, and multiply prodigiously those of the Moofussil Press. With such a prospect before him, we would recommend Stocqueler either to hang himself, or purchase a portable Press and accompany the camp of His Lordship as flying Editor.

AGRA.—The Station does not afford a word of news—save that the weather continues unusually warm, if this be news, and that want and cholera are both raging in the city.

We understand Mr. Hamilton is in expectation of being ordered to the Presidency, to act for Mr. Secretary Macnaughten, during the absence of that gentleman in these provinces.

KURNAUL.—A melancholy affair occurred at this Station on the evening of Sunday the 15th instant. A slight misunderstanding took place in the morning of that day, between Captain Keating of H. M. 13th L. I., and Captain Hughes of the Artillery. All attempts at effecting a reconciliation having failed, though anxiously pressed by the friend of one of the two parties, the principals met in the evening, and at the first fire, Captain Hughes fell. His adversary's ball had entered his right side, passed through the liver, bowels and spleen, and lodged in the left side, where it was found after death. The unfortunate Gentleman had strength sufficient to drive home in his Buggy, and lingered until 9 o'clock P. M. next day when he expired. He is deeply and justly regretted for his amiable friendly disposition, and kind, unassuming manners. The affair, it is said, presents some unusual features, which will necessarily lead to an investigation. Lieut. Jennings H. M. 13th L. I. was the friend of Captain Keating, and Lieut. Timbrell, Artillery, of Captain H.—Captain H. had been on a short visit to Kurnaul.

DELHEE.—Several daring outrages have been committed on the Jumna during the last ten days, of which the following particulars have reached us:

Of eighteen grain boats, thirteen are said to have been pillaged; five were protected by the Bulumghur authorities, and with little loss reached the ghaut at Shahjuhanpore, where a large number of the inhabitants of the districts of Bulundshur, Bulumghur, and Pulwul, headed by their respective Zumendars, attempted to plunder them, but were prevented by the timely arrival of the Pulwul Thannadar with a force of muzkoories.

The multitude thus foiled having heard, that a Budgerow was coming up the river, (and considering that the Thannadar would remain to protect the grain boats,) immediately determined on attacking it, which they succeeded in effecting before the Tannadar could render any assistance: on receiving intelligence of their movements he proceeded to the spot, and arrested 24 of the robbers with portions of stolen property upon their persons.

The following particulars relate to the plunder of the Budgerow, which was occupied by Lieutenant Waterfield, 38th N. I., and his lady:

As the Budgerow was passing between Muckunpore and Suteepore on the right side of the Jumna, it was surrounded by a party of Goojurs. Lieutenant Waterfield endeavoured to make a compromise and told them that as he had heard that they were really suffering from distress, and were in a degree forced to commit acts of depredation, he would willingly give them all the money he had in the Budgerow, which he thought was the only part of his property that could be of the slightest use to them. The parley lasted for some time, till at length the "Goojurs" were tired, and commenced their pillage by ripping open the manjee's pillow case, out of which divers gold mohurs and rupees fell upon the deck; after this, they entered the front room of the Budgerow by the door and windows. Lieut. W. tried to frighten them, by presenting a pistol, when one of them coolly offered his breast, and told him to fire, adding, "you will kill one, but our men will afterwards kill ten of yours;" fortunately the Lieutenant did not attempt to pull the trigger, and when one of the attacking party tried to wrench the pistol from his hand, he lifted the pan, and dropped the priming on the floor before he resigned it. In the mean time, about 300 persons had assembled round the Budgerow, (the majority of whom came from the Bulumghur side of the river,) and commenced a regular revelry of *mischief*. We have never heard of greater wantonness; they broke the legs and smashed the lid of Mrs. Waterfield's piano, ripped the bedding and damask off the couches, smashed the furniture, cut open patent spring cushions of a new buggy, completely shivered a looking glass, and after removing all the plate, jewels, and valuables, they could lay hands on, effectually destroyed whatever was too cumbersome or useless to them!* All articles of dress, belonging to Lieutenant or Mrs. Waterfield were stolen—of course, it would have been useless to attempt, against such fearful odds, to interfere with the robbers, especially as they never evinced an inclination to commit a personal assault: the property stolen or destroyed is, at the lowest estimate, valued at 11,000 rupees.

The above is a plain statement of facts, detailing the insult and injury offered by a body of miscreants to a British Officer, in open daylight, and within thirty miles of a large Military cantonment.

The Local authorities are exerting themselves to apprehend the offenders, and have already succeded in arresting many. We sincerely hope that justice may overtake the ringleaders, and that so severe an example may be made as to deter others from attempting such a disgraceful outrage.

Lieutenant Waterfield's tailor left the deep impression of a lattee on one man's head and in another's eye: but knowing that resistance was useless, and might provoke further violence, Lieutenant W. ordered his servants not to offer any. Some clothes and pieces of furniture have been recovered by the Police, but none of the jewels or valuables have as yet been accounted for.—*Gazette, October* 18.

* To prove the disgusting wantonness of the acts of these robbers, we should notice, that after destroying or stealing the property, they took the paroquets belonging to the Dandies out of their cages and wrung their necks off!!

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—JUNE, 28.

The Whig and Whig-Radical scribes are, after all, very funny fellows, and we begin to be rather sorry we ever spoke angrily of them. It was said of Dr. Johnson that he considered Garrick and Garrick's character to be his own property, and would allow nobody but himself to abuse either, and that he did, by the bye, savagely enough now and then. Just so the Whig and Whig-Radical scribes look upon the Ministers, the Court and all connected therewith. For instance our character of the late King was thought to be not sufficiently complimentary by these worthies, and we were accordingly abused for it. On Sunday one of the gang—namely, his Mityness the Prince of Little Pedlington—tried his hand at the same work; and what do our readers suppose he said? Why, that "William the Fourth played the pa- "triot in the one act of Parliamentary Reform, and then "sank *accordingly with the* Natural Gravitation *of* "Royalty, into the swamp of Toryism, constituted by "that *ancient nuisance*, the old Court of St. James's!" —that "King William became Tory in his affections "and wishes:"—that "the privileges of his station he "often abused by giving offence under them most "wantonly and coarsely:"—that "many a man of

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"spirit has had to put up with safe and savage "insult from the King, as the penalty of his votes with the "Liberal Government;"—that before his accession to the throne "he was known to sport with the feelings "of men rudely, and without provocation:" and yet the same writer in another article in the same paper speaks of Her Majesty's delaration, in which she says she will follow the example of this Tory, this coarse, cowardly, unfeeling King, as a "composition of very beautiful sim- "plicity, indicating in the fewest words the fairest dispo- "sition!" Simplicity, indeed, if such be the true character of the deceased Monarch, and the Queen intend to form her conduct after such a model! But what will they say at Little Pedlington to this furrher specimen of "beautiful simplicity" contained in her Majesty's answer to the address of the House of Lords—"The sorrow "which you express at the death of the late King, and the "testimony *which you bear to his virtues, entirely accord* "*with my own feelings.*"

We need hardly observe that we adhere to what we said of his late much-lamented Majesty, and that we utterly repudiate the Little-Pedlington philippic; but the Government prints do not object to the latter, probably because they had poured out all the vials of their wrath upon us for our honest, but respectful, comments on the character of William IV.

For other parts of the Royal Family, we learn from one of the Government organs, what we have not seen ourselves, that there is actually a project on foot for disturbing the order of succession! "We regret," says the *Courier*, to "see that some of our Radical contempories are throwing "out hints that it would be desirable to take the opportu- "nity of the bill which the Minister propose to bring for- "ward to provide against the demise of the Crown, to ex- "clude the King of Hanover from the succession to the "throne. There may be some Parliamentary ground, now "that the Duke of Cumberland has become the Sovereign "of a foreign country, for erasing his name from the list "of Privy Councillors, and perhaps excluding him, as "long as that is the case, from voting in the House of "Peers, and for taking away his pension: but there is "no Parliamentary ground whatever for even suggesting "that he be excluded from the throne." How very mild and gentle these observations on such a subject! And yet they constitute a great concession when compared with what we find in the chief organ of the Government, the renowed *Grunticle*—which made King Leopold a British Peer and, moreover, took away his peerage all at one fell swoop, The poet was prophetic when he said—

"Princes and Peers may flourish or may fade;
"A breath can make them, as a breath has made."

This said *Grunticle* has found out that the King of Hanover is like to Don Carlos and Don Miguel. Wherein the resemblance consists we cannot for the life of us discover, unless it be that both the Dons have nieces who are Queens, and the King of Hanover has a niece so circumstanced also; but then, Don Carlos and Don Miguel dispute the tittle of their nieces to the thrones those ladies occupy, whereas the King of Hanover has taken the oath of allegiance to his niece.

Nor is this all. The order of succession was disturbed in this country on a very memorable occasion. The chief ground of that proceeding was, that the King was given to Popery—was in fact, a Papist. Now the chief objection to the King of Hanover is that he is an Orangeman and hates Popery. It would be very odd, therefore, if the Whigs and Whig-Radicals of the present day should propose to alter the line of succession for a reason directly contrary to that which moved our ancestors to expel James II. and call in William and Mary. The blindes of the boobies appear to have made in this discovery; and, accordingly the chief Government organ parades, from a correspondent, whom it would be cruelty to name, a crotchet that the Duke of Cumberland has committed, or may commit, treason, by succeeding to the throne of Hanover. There have been many sorts of treasons in times past; but this is a new one, and we regret very much that the *Grunticle* or its intelligent correspondent has not given it a name. For want of a better it should, perhaps, be called "hereditary" treason. We knew before that some men were born to honour; but it is a discovery of these march of-intellect gentlemen that a man may be born to treason too!

Of such stuff, then, are made the intellects of those who abuse us, and set themselves up for public instructors! Such is the measure of the loyalty of the organs of that Government which now asks the people to allow them to remain the Ministers of a young and inexperienced Queen!

TIMES—JULY 3.

On no previous occasion, we repeat, have the continuency of this realm been called on the elect Parliament under circumstances of graver interest and responsibility than are involved in the approaching struggle; nor can our countrymen be blind or indifferent to the fact, that according as they give their votes judiciously or otherwise at the present crisis, they eitheir save the monarchy or accelerate its doom. Never do we utter a sentiment of the truth of which we entertained such a deep and solemn conviction.

Apart from the Cromwellian usurpation, during which this monarchy was made havoc of by the ancestors of the present Dissenters, no measures have at any time been recommended by a British Ministry but such as were more or less consistent, if not with the welfare of the nation, at least with the integrity of its constitution. At the present day, instead of being lorded over by the pretensions and ascendancy of a coarse congregational hypocrite, the country is more than menaced with those of a yet coarser Popish adventurer; and whereas in the former case the evil was mitigated and finally removed by an assumption of personal rule, whose intolerable yoke was ultimately thrown off by our indignent forefathers, we find that in the latter there is an equally real domination, which though not so ostensibly embodied as in the protectorate of Cromwell, is at once more rife with danger and less susceptible of challenge, inasmuch as it prosecutes its innovations under the forms of a delegated and divided responsibility by means of the Cabinet agents through whom it is exposed. Under these agents a system of insidious assault on the organic structure and elements of the monarchy has for three years been attempted, and is still in the course of operation. Whether the opening events of a new reign shall ultimately be found to subserve this conspiracy, it remains with our countrymen (under God) to determine; but, in the mean time, there are various considerations arising out of the present position of affairs which demand instant attention, as well for the sake of existing interests, as with a view to those of posterity.

When his late Majesty died, the retention of the O'Connell Ministers was literally forced upon the young Queen by a stern political necessity. Had she called Conservative statesmen to her councils—a measure the inexpediency of which, *in present circumstances*, we are quite sure those faithful advisers would have pointed out to Her Majesty—every person must see that, what with the near approach of a dissolution of Parliament, what with the fiscal and ceremonial necessities of the m ment, and what with the interruption which public business must have sustained from the inevitable vacation of seats consequent on taking office, the formation of a Conservative Government must have been fraught with the greatest embarrassment and disadvantage. Let our countrymen bear in mind, then, that their innocent and inexperienced Sovereign has been handed over to the clutches of the O'Connell faction by the force of circumstances, which Her Majesty could not possibly control. Day after day, too, the youthful Court is, by the same necessity, infested with certain new and insinuating influences, which, though not directly emanating from the master-intriguer, are in immediate contact and co-operation with those who are notoriously his slaves. Kensington Palace is at this moment a sort of state prison, whose entire atmosphere is impregnated with an *odeur* of O'Connellism, from which its Royal and reluctant, victim cannot for some time escape. The Queen of England, God bless her, is not at this moment a free moral agent. Until the country shall rise for Her Majesty's rescue, she is necessarily concussed in every political movement: nor ought it to be forgotten, that as a principal object of the constitution in summoning a new Parliament at the commencement of a new reign is to afford the nation an opportunity of ratifying or remodelling the Ministerial arrangments which the successor to the crown is almost obliged to retain for a time as left by the preceding monarch, so, as far as regards the peculiar position of Queen Victoria, the real question to be determined by the electors of Britain is, whether they will *rivet her fetters*, or set Her Majesty *free*. O'Connel, viewed as the incarnation of principles and demands incompatible with the peace of this Protestant kingdom, is the rampant and venomous dragon which England, like her legendary saint, must spear and prostrate to the dust. To suppose that his pestilental influence is confined to Ireland were grievously to miscalculate the facts. He is, in truth, the monstrous and ubiquitous impersonation of Whig-Popish mischief in all its multiplied ramifications: and, seeing that the Melbourne Cabinet are irretrivably committed to maintain that ascendancy of his, which alone can maintain them in a position to exercise power over the Queen, it is clear that every Melbourne candidate at the approaching election, whether in England or Scotland, does as truly indenture himself to the O'Connell servitude as the bondsmen of Tipperary or Tralee—a servitude whose very object and badge is *a heartless perfidy towards our Protestant institutions*, of which Her Majesty, in her constitutional character, is at once the representative and guardian.

The parties, then, on whose behalf distinctively the British constituency are about to be appealed to, are none other than Her Majesty on the one hand, and O'Connell on the other; or, as we might justly say, the contest lies between England's *curse* and England's Queen. That the Queen herself may be importuned at present to present to view the matter in a different light, only argues a state of things which demands the more imperatively such a national demonstration of loyalty as may effectually rescue Her Majesty and her people from their common perils.

A word of caution in reference to O'Connell's present moderation. Many people erroneously imagine that this is attributable to such an increase of wisdom or loss of influence on his part as to render him no longer an object of apprehension and distrust. Let no man deceive himself with such an idle notion. The learned incendiary has only been suspending operations with a view to the augmentation of his biennial stipend. As the season for collecting his tribute approached, he found it expedient to stimulate the bounty of his dupes; and, as this could not be done more effectually than by letting them see that their special interests might suffer by his lethargy and indifference, so for the last three months he has cunningly put on his nightcap, only with the view of quickening his clients to rouse him from his simulated slumbers with a munificent proof of their liberality. Our readers may rely upon it, that the spots of this leopard are unchanged, his appetite for prey and plunder is as strong as ever, his claws as sharp, and his instincts as ferocious.

Colonel or General, Evans has arrived in London. By his friends his arrival has been welcomed with a somewhat mournful solemnity, while by his political opponents he has been met with a pity which does *not* melt the mind to love. That any particular importance can attach to this gentleman, individually considered, is out of the question; but having been the representative of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in Spain, his re-appearance in England may justify a passing notice. Indeed under any circumstances, a Whig-Radical non-representative of a confiding constituency would, on the eve of a general election, claim some comment from a frank opponent. But, in the present instance, the opponents of the Ministerial warrior are spared the trouble of denouncing him. The every journals of his party openly despise him, and, of course, the Minister under whose instruction he acted. In the just published number of the *London and Westminster Review*, the flogging patriot who has assured his constituents that in Spain he was the representative of Whig Radicalism—this gallant member is spoken of in terms the most disparaging. One sentence may afford a sufficient notion of the estimation in which the chief of the Legion is held by the Whig-Radical party. The writer in the *London and Westminster Review* thus notices the return of Lord Palmerston's champion:—

"General Evans has now quitted the Legion, and, in a farewell address, has given a summary of its history, to which we know of no parallel but that of the celebrated King of France, who,

"'With fifty thousand men,
"Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

This, from a *friendly* publication, is pretty conclusive. But the following passage, quoted by the reviewer from a speech by the Duke of Wellington, leaves the head of the "bucaniering" expedition inextricably compromised:—

"After a certain period, he believed as soon as the original money was expended, the corps was sent down to join the other troops in the neighbourhood of Vittoria. They remained there during the winters of 1835, and 1836, struggling with every possible distress. But a crisis was approaching: it became necessary that Great Britain should take a more active part in the war—that something should be done to produce some effect in a certain place called the Stock-Exchange. Accordingly, this corps, towards the spring of the year, was brought to Santander and St. Sebastian, and employed in the relief of the blockade which had been maintained for some time by Giubelalde. It was then found absolutely necessary to raise this blockade, and the British squadron, under the command of a most active and able officer, for whom he (the Duke of Wellington) entertained the highest respect, employed their 68-pounders, and forced in the works of the Carlist line on the 6th of May. What was the effect? The blockade was still maintained a little further off, out of the reach of the fire of the British fleet and there it had remained up to the present time, Excepting this, he defied the noble lord to show any single advantage which had been gained of any description from that day to this. The whole distance that the blockade had been removed was one mile. General Evans might have left the Carlists in their original position without any inconvenience whatever being felt by the town, because he (the Duke of Wellington) happened to know that the communication by sea could not have been prevented, even if the whole British fleet had been blockading the places, instead of being stationed there to give facility to the communication. The whole inconvenience felt by the town from the position the Carlists had taken up was neither more nor less than that some ladies and gentlemen were prevented taking the waters. He would say further, that his firm belief was, that the connexion between the Legion and the fleet had been injurious to the military affairs of the Queen of Spain. That was his decided opinion, from what he knew of the nature of the country, and more particularly from the position which was the strength of Don Carlos. There was one point which military men perfectly understood, and that was, that if great corps were to act together, there must be a communication between them. If there were no communication, then the attempt at co-operation would in all probability lead to such disasters as has occurred at Hernani; and it was to him most surprising that General Evans, who appeared an able man, and deserving of the confidence of His Majesty's Government, and the Queen of Spain, with the experience he had had of the difficulty of carrying on communications in that country, should not have felt the danger of his position, and placed himself in communication with the corps with which he was co-operating, instead of being at a distance from His Majesty's fleet."

The writer declines entering into the disputes between General Evans and his officers. We have no wish to do so But it must, in justice, be observed that the most active and able officers serving under him found it expedient to withdraw. On this point the reveiwer speaks with a bitterness of irony scarcely intelligible in a political friend of the person injured:—

"Military criticism by a person at a distance from the scene of operations is equally difficult and ungracious. Before questioning the prudence of the conduct of General Evans, or the wisdom of his operations, we must be acquainted with the circumstances of his position. According to his adversaries, the materials of the British Legion were the worst possible. Mr. Walton, and he is more temperate in his description than the majority of the Carlist writers, says, 'that the privates were the lowest and vilest of our urban rabble, refined or still further debased (for I know not which term to choose) by a mixture of Irish peasants. Among them might be here and there scattered a disbanded soldier.' The soldiers were certainly undisciplined, and were therefore likely to evince little patience in suffering, and to lose subordination under the smart of disappointment. Did these raw recruits, on their landing, find comfortable quarters, proper rations, and regular pay? On the contrarn's all parties confess that they had to endure more privations and misery than those which disorganized the veterans of Wellington in his retreat from Burgos. It is highly creditable to the perseverance and fortitude of General Evans, that under such circumstances he has been able to keep his men together as a military body at all; and in every examination of his conduct, this great difficulty must be allowed to have its full weight. It is also uncertain how far his actions have been controlled by Spanish orders, influenced by Spanish counsels, or misled by Spanish promises of co-operation. But, after having made every fair allowance for the difficulties of the position in which General Evans was placed, the disappointments he experienced, and the frequent failure of the promises on which he relied, we must reluctantly confess that his stratagetic skill seems far inferior to his perseverance, fortitude, and spirit."

This is truly a singular style of "backing your "friends." In the truth of the comments we have perfect confidence; but we confess that in the particular quarter spoken of, and on the eve of an appeal to the constituency of Westminster, we were not prepared for a Whig-Radical denunciation of the Whig-Radical candidate.

THE LATE KING—THE GOOD QUEEN—AND THE OLD DOWAGER.

'Our readers will take with considerable qualification the fine told tales about the King's last moments which the papers of an aristocracy-ridden people hash up for the occasion. We assert with confidence that (trusting as we do that when the King had possession of his faculties he was in a right frame of mind) when he wandered, which was often, his mind took the turn which had been previously given it by the Court perverts by whom he was surrounded, and who filled him with false terrors about insurrection, and Popery, and O'Connell taking the crown off his head—for with such stuff was the monarch drenched; and such drenching, we believe, embittered his life and hastened his death. The King's mind was so affected by those tales of horror that he actually *did*, at intervals, call for troops, ask whether cannons were mounted and the castle prepared for defence—thus indicating a mind possessed by all persons of groundless fears of the disposition of his people and the state of the country. Our contemporaries have not mentioned this; but it is nevertheless true; and as old walls tell truths, we may as well treat our readers to another peep behind the curtain. The King was practised upon by the Court *coterie* of *intriguantes* even in his last moments. We have reason to believe in the substantial accuracy of the following facts now, indeed, pretty generally whispered in the best informed circles:—The King was induced to send a few days before his death, for the Duches of Kent and the then Princess Victoria, now happily Queen. We, of course, have no means of ascertaining the purpose, but it may be guessed by the parties by whom the imbecility of his death bed was besieged, and the other events which have since occurred, and that guess leads us to believe it was intended—through the King repeating the lesson set down before him to give the duchess and the heir presumptive certain lectures of Toryism. The royal ladies at that period declined the invitation. But it is confidently stated that since his majesty's death the dowager sent a message to the Queen, that she desired to deliver a dying message from the King to her Majesty. That the Queen did visit Adelaide inconsequence is certain—that the interview was not amicable, and its termination abrupt and unceremonious, is confidently asserted—that it was an attempt of the Tories to practise perhaps on both illustrious ladies, we have not a doubt, and we trust the answer reported to have been given will have its due weight, and that the Dowager will in future not trouble herself for the Tories, nor about what ministers the Queen may grant her confidence to—but that she will do as she was well told to do, and mind her own affairs"—*Standard, July* 5.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM IV.

The following anecdote, so strongly characteristic of the kindly feeling exhibited on all occasions by the late King, will be perused with pleasure by all our readers, and will strike more in simple, than if related in florid, language:—

"About ten years ago Mr. P——was appointed Vice-Consul at Hayti. He had not long continued to discharge the duties attendant in that capacity when he was suddenly seized with an attack of the yellow fever, prevalent in that climate, and at the expiration of a few days he died. With his death all emolument ceased, and in consequence of his not possessing any property save the income attached to his appointment, his widow and four young children were thrown comparatively helpless on the world, without the means of support. Mr. P——was a man who had long served the country, and was formerly in Buenos Ayres as Vice-Consul, and by the manner in which he subsequently discharged the duties that devolved on him when in Hayti, he became very popular, so much so, indeed, that the merchants and residents caused a monument to be erected to his memory, and on the departure of Mrs. P——and her family, the President, General Boyer, strongly recommended her by letter to the attention of the British Government. On her arrival in England, in a very weak and delicate state, with scarcely the means for six months' support, she was advised by some of her friends to memorialize Lord Palmerston, stating the position in which she was placed, and resting a hope, although the widows of Consuls are not provided for in the form of a pension or in any other way, that in her particular case, and in consequence of the long services of her husband, upwards of 25 years, His Majesty's Government would be pleased to forego the usual course, and remunerate her, since she had no other source on which to depend. After various fruitless exertions to see the Foreign Secretary (Lord Palmerston), she eventually gained an interview with him, when his Lordship told her that he was sorry he could not concur with her wishes, still less could he hold out any hope that he could in any way serve her since it would be forming a precedent for future applications. She was then advised to address the King, as his secretary, Sir Herbert Taylor, having been a friend of her husband, she determined on going to Brighton, where the Court then resided, and, calling on Sir Herbert at the Palace, acquainted him with the object of her visit. After some conversation the secretary went into His Majesty's closet, and before many minutes had elapsed returned to Mrs. P——with the pleasing intelligence that His Majesty had been pleased to allow her a certain sum adequate to the wants of herself and children. After thanking Sir Herbert Taylor for his attention, and at the moment she was about to retire, Mrs. P——thus addressed the Secretary:—'May I beg, Sir Herbert, if I am not soliciting too much, to ask one more favour? My health is greatly impaired, and I am now, in consequence of residing in a hot climate, added to the loss of my husband, reduced to such a very delicate state that I may not live many months; the pension His Majesty has so kindly granted me will cease should I die, can you, by any possibility, have it transferred to my four children, who have no support but that?' 'I really cannot promise you that much,' replied Sir Herbert, smiling, 'but I will speak to His Majesty on the subject,' at the same time retiring for that purpose, and on his return to the lady told her he was happy to say the King had been pleased to grant her request, by which 100l. out of the pension granted was transferred equally between the children for life. and before Mrs. P——had arrived in London she found an order had already arrived at the Treasury to pay her the necessary amount when due. The is only one of the many instances that may be cited to prove the kind and disinterested feeling of the late King towards those in difficulty—a trait that will cover many imperfections, and one which, if followed by his successor, will while it confers honour on them, commend the love and respect on the subjects they govern. —*Times*.

SCOTT'S DISSIMULATION TOUCHING THE AUTHORSHIP OF "WAVERLEY."

(From *Lockhart's Life of Scott*—a book which certainly, from its frank disclosures, lowers the character of its subject more than any biography we ever read.)

On the 1st of December the first series of the *Tales of my Landlord* appeared, and, notwithstanding the silence of the title-page, and the change of publishers, and the attempt which had certainly been made to vary the style both of delineation and of language, all doubts whether they were or were not from the same hand with *Waverley* had worn themselves out before the lapse of a week. The enthusiasm of their reception among the highest literary circles of London may be gathered from the following letter:—

"To Walter Scott, Esq., Edinburgh.

"Albemarle-street, December 11, 1816.

"Dear Sir,—Although I dare not address you as the author of certain 'tales' (which, however, must be written either by Walter Scott or the Devil), yet nothing can restrain me from thinking it is to your influence, with the authur that I am indebted for the essential honour of being one of their publishers, and I must intrude upon you to offer my most hearty thanks—not divided, but doubled—alike for my worldly gain therein and for the great acquisition of professional reputation which their publication has already procured me. Before I might under any oath that could be proposed, swear that I never experienced such unmixed pleasure as the reading of any exquisite work has afforded me; and if you could see me as the author's literary chamberlain, receiving the unanimous and vehement praises of every one who read it, and curses of those whose needs my scanty supply cannot satisfy, you might judge of the sincerity with which I entreat you to assure him of the most complete success. Lord Holland said, when I asked his opinion, 'Opinion! we did not one of us go to bed last night—nothing but my gout.' Frere, Hallam, Boswell, Lord Glenbervie, William Lamb, all agree that it surpasses all the other novels. Gifford's estimate is increased at every reperusal. Heber says there are only two men in the world—Walter Scott and Lord Byron. Between you you have given existence to a third.

"Ever your faithful servant,
JOHN MURRAY."

To this cordial effusion Scott returned the following answer. It was necessary, since he had fairly resolved against compromising his incognito, that he should be prepared not only to repel the impertinent curiosity of strangers, but to evade the proffered congratulations of overflowing kindness. He contrived, however, to do so, on this and on all similar occasions, in a style of equivoque which could never be seriously misunderstood:—

"To John Murray, Esq., Albemarle street London.

"Edinburgh, December 18, 1816.

"My dear Sir,—I give you heartily joy of the success of the tales, although I do not claim that paternal interest in them which my friends do me the credit to assign me. I assure you I have never read a volume of them until they were printed, and can only join with the rest of the world in applauding the true and striking portraits which they present of old Scottish manners. I do not expect explicit reliance to be placed on my disavowal, because I know very well that he who is disposed not to own a work must necessarily deny it, and that otherwise his secret would be at the mercy of all who choose to ask the question, since silence in such a case must always pass for consent, or rather, assent. But I have a mode of convincing you that I am perfectly serious in my denial—pretty similar to that by which Solomon distinguished the fictitious from the real mother—and that is, by reviewing the work, which I take to be an operation equal to that of quartering the child. But this is only on condition I can have Mr. Erskine's assistance, who admires the work greatly more than I do, though I think the painting of the second tale both true and powerful. I knew Old Mortality very well; his name was Paterson, but few knew him otherwise than by his nickname. The first tale is not very orignial in its concoction, and lame and impotent in its conclusion. My love to Gifford. I have been over head and ears in work this summer, or I would have sent the Gipsies; indeed, I was partly stopped by finding it impossible to procure a few words of their language.

"Constable wrote to me about two months since, desirous of having a new edition of Paul; but, not hearing from you, I conclude you are still on hand. Longman's people had then only 60 copies.

"Kind compliments to Heber, whom I expected at Abbotsford this summer; also to Mr. Croker and all your 4 o'clock visitors. I am just going to Abbotsford to make a small addition to my premises there. I have now about 700 acres, thanks to the booksellers and the discerning public.

"Yours truly, WALTER SCOTT."

"P. S.—I have much to ask about Lord Byron, if I had time. The third canto of the *Childe*' is inimitable. Of the last poems, there are one or two which indicate rather an irregular play of imagination. What a pity that a man of such exquisite genius will not be contented to be happy on the ordinary terms! I declare my heart bleeds when I think of him, self-banished from the country to which he is an honour!"—*Times June* 30.

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